

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.				
1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave Blank)		2. REPORT DATE September 1981		3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Summary of Commentary in Pravda on Sub-Saharan Africa				5. FUNDING NUMBERS
6. AUTHOR(S) Gerald Cady Rachel Warner John Stepanchuk				
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Federal Research Division Library of Congress Washington, DC 20540-4840				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) N/A				10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Prepared under an Interagency Agreement				19960827 007
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.				
12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE				
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) This monthly survey compiles translations of political, and economic articles on sub-Saharan Africa that appear in <u>Pravda</u> . DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 4				
14. SUBJECT TERMS Africa, Sub-Sahara Government National security Politics Economy				15. NUMBER OF PAGES Various lengths
				16. PRICE CODE
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT UNCLASSIFIED	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE UNCLASSIFIED	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT UNCLASSIFIED	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT SAR	

SUMMARY OF COMMENTARY IN PRAVDA ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
(July 22 - August 21, 1981)

September 1981

Prepared by the Federal Research Division of
the Library of Congress under an interagency agreement

Analysts: Gerald Cady
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PREFACE

This monthly survey compiles articles on sub-Sahara Africa which appear in Pravda. It has been prepared since April 1980. Pravda is the official newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Items published are presumably authoritative. Articles dealing with Soviet political, military, or economic interests in Africa are entirely translated or extensively excerpted or summarized. News accounts which heavily rely on news services of other countries are simply noted. All entries have been arranged chronologically under general African or country headings. FBIS translations are summarized or annotated for reader reference; duplication is avoided.

Summary of Commentary in Pravda on Sub-Saharan Africa

(22 July - 21 August 1981)*

Africa General

African Economic Conference

(Summary) The first session of the Conference of Ministers of the least developed African countries was held in Addis Ababa. Issues of industrial and agricultural progress were discussed. (1 Aug 81, p. 5)

Pharmaceutical Association Meeting

(Summary) The African Pharmaceutical Association met in the Cameroonian city of Douala and discussed, among other issues, ways to produce more modern medicines in Africa in an effort to curtail the import of these drugs from the capitalist countries that presently supply 70 percent of these products. (4 Aug 81, p. 4)

Commemoration at the UN

(Summary) The International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling Women of Southern Africa and Namibia was noted at the headquarters of the United Nations on 12 August. (13 Aug 81, p. 4)

Chinese Interests in Africa

Cooperation with South Africa

(Summary) According to reports in American newspapers, China is secretly cooperating with the racist Republic of South Africa in the field of nuclear energy. (3 Aug 81, p. 6)

Organization of African Unity

OAU Heads of State Gather in Nairobi

(Summary) The forum for independent Africa, the 18th session of the Assembly of Organization of African Unity Heads of State took place in Nairobi. In the course of several days, leaders who gathered in the Kenyan capital discussed urgent problems facing the peoples of African countries.

The Assembly resolutely condemned the plots of imperialist powers, headed by the US, concerning Namibia and rejected the "new plan" for settlement in the country which gave advantage to the racists. (1 Jul 81, p. 5)

*Editions of 22, 23, 26, 27, 29, and 30 July and 1, 12, 16, 20, and 21 August were not received. But editions of 29 June and 1, 2, 6, 9, 13, 16, and 20 July, missing from previous issues, have been included as have all available FBIS translations.

Assembly of OAU Heads of State Adjourns.

(Text) The 18th session of the Assembly of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Heads of State ended today. Its participants discussed problems of the African continent and adopted a number of important documents on the most acute political and economic problems.

They resolutely condemned the collusion between Washington and the racist regime of Pretoria, directed towards the perpetuation of the apartheid system in the Republic of South Africa and the attempts of the United States and other Western governments to postpone the independence of Namibia.

The participants of the assembly again declared their full support for the national liberation movement in southern Africa as well as the Palestinian Liberation Organization, and they summoned the world community to offer the liberation movements multilateral, moral, political, diplomatic, and other types of support. The participants of the pan-African forum demanded that the Somali regime relinquish once and for all its territorial claims on nearby countries, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Djibouti.

The site for the next Assembly of the OAU Heads of State and members of the OAU will be the capital of Libya, Tripoli. (29 Jun 81, p. 3)

OAU Condemns RSA Invasion of Angola

The Tanzanian newspaper Daily News reported that the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity demanded that the Republic of South Africa (RSA) free Angolan territories which it occupied last week "expeditiously and without any conditions." (2 Aug 81, p. 1)

CEMA Assistance Praised

(Excerpt) The socialist community countries belonging to the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) are exerting a beneficial influence on the developing states, particularly those which are carrying out progressive transformations after choosing a path of socialist orientation. (16 Jul 81, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #141, 23 Jul 81, p. J1)

African National Congress

ANC leader Joe Ngabe killed in Salisbury.

(Text) According to the Associated Press Agency, the chairman of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, Joe Ngabi, was murdered by unknown assailants. Zimbabwe Information Minister N. Shamuyarira announced that Joe Ngabi was shot by an automatic rifle which was found near the site of the crime, next to the ANC representation in Zimbabwe.

In this connection the agency notes that the Republic of South Africa security police have tried for a long time to trail the South African patriot.

Observers in Salisbury believe that the killing was the work of RSA racists. (2 Aug 81, p. 4)

Coffee Harvest in Angola

(Text) The coffee harvest has begun in Angola. Coffee is the country's largest agricultural export. According to the national coffee directorate, about 15,000 tons of the green beans should be harvested this year. (6 Jul 81, p. 4)

South African Invasion of Angola

(Excerpt) South African forces stationed in Namibia invaded the territory of the People's Republic of Angola (PRA) and continue to carry out a large scale military operation, moving towards the north of the country.

According to a communique by the PRA Ministry of Defense, the occupiers captured a whole series of settlements in Kunene Province and continue to move north with one infantry brigade, two battalions of mercenaries and South Africans, and one motorcycle battalion. The attack of the aggressors is supported from the air by squadrons of low flying attack craft and military helicopters. They occupied the settlements of Mulemba, Ndova, Mupa, Mutako, and other villages. The Mutako settlement was completely destroyed. Meanwhile, the motorized infantry battalion is moving north in the direction of Kuvelai, 200 kilometers from the Namibian border. (31 Jul 81, p. 5)

Dos Santos Speech on the Angolan Armed Forces

(Text) Today, the Angolan people ceremoniously observed the seventh anniversary of the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA).

Created on the basis of separate partisan units, which for more than 10 years waged a struggle for the freedom and liberation of the country, the popular army proved its fitness for combat during "the second war for liberation" when the People's Republic of Angola (PRA) was subject to intervention by the Republic of South Africa.

In carrying out the decisions of the First Extraordinary Congress of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)--Labor Party, the Angolan Government is devoting more attention to the building and strengthening of the armed forces, and to providing them with modern weapons. Speaking before the participants in a parade of the capital garrison, Chairman of the MPLA - Labor Party and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Jose Eduardo Dos Santos stated that FAPLA units will continue to uphold the honor and dignity of the soldiers of the revolution; in every way strengthen the combat capacity of units and divisions in order to defend the territorial integrity of the country; and to be ready at any time to repel the aggressive impulses of the South African racists continuing their criminal raids on Angolan territory.

By committing these acts of aggression, J. E. Dos Santos said, the authorities in Pretoria are striving to make us stop our support of the strugglers for the liberation of Namibia--the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO). However, neither military blackmail, nor other threats can shake our resolve: Angola has been and remains a reliable home front for SWAPO.

The president gave high praise to the fraternal solidarity and assistance given to the Angolan Army by the Soviet Union and Revolutionary Cuba. (2 Aug 81, p. 3)

Cultural Council

(Summary) A cultural council was established in Angola in order to implement the decisions on culture made at the First Extraordinary Congress of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)--Labor Party. (7 Aug, p. 1)

South African Aggression

(Summary) The racist Republic of South Africa intends to continue its undeclared war against Angola on the pretext of the doctrine known as "hot pursuit" involving the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) partisans. (7 Aug 81, p. 5)

RSA Escalates Aggression

(Excerpt) The Republic of South Africa has escalated its aggression against the People's Republic of Angola by committing regular army units in the attack on the southern provinces of Angola. (9 Aug 81, p. 5)

Port of Lobito

[V. Volkov, Pravda's Africa correspondent, in an article entitled "The Worker Pulse of Lobito" describes the social and political changes that have occurred in this port city since the revolution. (10 Aug 81, p. 6)]

Soviet Communique

(Summary) After meetings in Luanda, the International Secretariat for Solidarity with the Arab People of Palestine and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)--Labor Party issued a joint communique drawing attention to the tense situation in southern Africa and called on the efforts of all world progressive forces to oppose racism, Zionism, and their allies. (15 Aug 81, p. 4)

RSA Aggression Continues

(Excerpt) Units of the racist army of the Republic of South Africa, supported by aviation units and heavy artillery, expanded their aggression in the southern regions of Angola. (18 Aug 81, p. 5)

Benin

Friendship Association

(Excerpt) An association for culture and friendship named in honor of Lenin was established in the People's Republic of Benin. (8 Aug 81, p. 1)

Support for Soviet Initiatives

(Excerpt) The peace initiative put forth by L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress that included defending and consolidating peace, detente, and international security require the consideration by all governments declared M. Kerekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin, in a TASS interview. (13 Aug 81, p. 4)

Botswana

Botswana Campaign to Eliminate Illiteracy

(Text) A 5-year program to eliminate illiteracy is being carried out in Botswana. In the first 2 years alone, more than 80,000 Botswanans will have the opportunity to learn to read and write. This is a large figure for a country with a population of about 800,000. (2 Aug 81, p. 3)

Cape Verde

Visit by the Prime Minister of Cape Verde

(Text) On 10 August, I. V. Arkhipov, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Pedro Pires, Prime Minister of the Republic of Cape Verde, and had a conversation with him. (11 Aug 81, p. 4, and translated by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #161, 20 Aug 81, p. J2)

Congo

Brezhnev, Tikhonov Greet Congolese Counterparts

(Summary) L. Brezhnev and N. Tikhonov sent congratulations to D. Sassou-Nguesso, President of the Congo, and L. Sylvain Goma, Prime Minister of the Congo, on the occasion of the Congolese national holiday. (13 Aug 81, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #161, 20 Aug 81, p. J1)

Friendship Society Established

(Summary) A USSR-Congo Friendship Society was established in Moscow and G. G. Baytsur, Communications Minister for the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic (RSFSR), was elected President. (15 Aug 81, p. 4)

Friendship Treaty

(Excerpts) A joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin on 19 August. It recommended that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratify the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Congo signed in Moscow on 13 May 1981. (20 Aug 81, p. 2, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #165, 26 Aug 81, pp. J3-4)

Ethiopia's Campaign Against Illiteracy

(Text) In the process of the campaign against illiteracy which began in Ethiopia in the middle of 1979, twice as many people were taught to read and write as in the whole decade preceding the revolution. Backwardness was the social scourge in the period of the feudal regime as 93 percent of the population could not read or write.

The revolution changed the situation in the realm of education and made it accessible for all.

Last year the United Nation's Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) presented Ethiopia an award for achievement in the area of mass education. In a visit to Addis Ababa, UNESCO General Director A. M. Mbou called for support of Ethiopia's efforts in a solemn ceremony held here in the name of the international organization. This example, noted the General Director of UNESCO, is highly valuable for all of Africa. (1 Jul 81, p. 1)

Illiteracy Down in Ethiopia

(Text) Since the beginning of the national campaign to eliminate illiteracy, the number of illiterates in Ethiopia has declined by 30 percent. (13 Jul 81, p. 5)

Mengistu Speech on the Workers' Party

(Text) The creation of a vanguard workers party and a solid socio-economic basis for the transition to socialist construction, as well as the raising of the country's preparedness for defense in the face of increasing imperialist and reactionary plots, are the main tasks presently facing the Ethiopian revolution, according to a statement by Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) of Ethiopia and the Organizing Commission for the Ethiopian Workers Party (COPWE) Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Speaking before the graduates of the COPWE Central Committee Political School, Mengistu Haile Mariam called on them to exert their maximum efforts to unite workers around the COPWE. (1 Aug 81, p. 4)

Peasant Training Centers

(Summary) Ethiopia plans to establish training centers where peasants can learn the most modern methods of agriculture and cooperative methods. Five such centers are currently envisaged. (7 Aug 81, p. 4)

Cooperation Treaty

(Excerpt) Cooperation with the Soviet Union remains the cornerstone of the policy of Ethiopia, which sees the world's first socialist state as a reliable friend and ally in the work of building a new society of social justice and equality, declared Hailu Yemanu, Secretary General of the Supreme Council for National Revolutionary Development, at a ceremony in Addis Ababa marking the

signing of the final documents on the visit to Ethiopia by a Soviet Government economic delegation headed by S. A. Skachkov. (13 Aug 81, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #162, 21 Aug 81, p. J1)

Increased Demand for Printed Material

(Text) The publication of newspapers, journals, and books has doubled during the years of the revolution in Ethiopia. The classics of Marxism-Leninism have experienced the greatest growth in demand. (18 Aug 81, p. 1)

Gabon

Credential Ceremony

(Excerpt) On 14 August at the Kremlin Jan-Baptist Mbachii, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of the Republic of Gabon, presented his credentials to P. G. Gilashvili, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. (15 Aug 81, p. 4)

Gambia

Report on Gambian Coup

(Excerpts) Gambian radio has reported that a coup d'etat was carried out in this African country. The radio broadcast blamed the former government for the corruption, tribalism, and social injustice which are rife in the country and promised that the new government would seek to secure complete economic independence and social equality. (31 Jul 81, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #150, 5 Aug 81, p. J1; several other fragmentary news accounts of the Gambian situation appeared in 3 Aug 81, p. 5; 4 Aug 81, p. 5; 5 Aug 81, p. 5; 6 Aug 81, p. 5; 7 Aug 81, p. 5; and 11 Aug 81, p. 5)

Situation Report

(Summary) Troops from neighboring Senegal continued to comb Gambian territory in search of rebels involved in the 30 July attempted coup d'etat. (8 Aug 81, p. 5)

Activities of Senegalese Troops

(Summary) It was reported that the Senegalese troops, which invaded Gambia in connection with the attempted coup d'etat on 30 July, are conducting house-to-house searches and making arrests of sympathizers of the rebellion. (10 Aug 81, p. 5)

Federation with Senegal

[See item listed under Senegal for 14 Aug, p. 5]

Ghana

Photographic Essay

[Two photographs, one depicting a traditional dance and the other a worker, constitute a photographic essay that is captioned with information concerning Soviet assistance in building homes in Ghana. (10 Aug, 81, p. 6)]

Guinea

New Guinean Ambassador

(Excerpt) Pierre Bassamba Camara, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, presented his credentials to a Soviet official at the Kremlin on 6 August. (7 Aug 81, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #158, 17 Aug 81, p. J1)

Delegation Visits Uzbekistan

(Excerpt) A delegation of peace supporters from Guinea headed by A. Diallo, Member of the Democratic Party of Guinea Central Committee's Politburo, spent 3 days in Uzbekistan. (9 Aug 81, p. 4)

Guinean Delegation Visits Kremlin

(Excerpt) On 10 August, V. V. Kuznetsov, Candidate Member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, received in the Kremlin a delegation of Guinea peace supporters led by A. Diallo. (11 Aug 81, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #161, 20 Aug 81, p. J2)

Guinea-Bissau

Soviet-Guinea-Bissau Military Talks

(Text) On 8 July, Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, USSR Minister of Defense D. F. Ustinov met in Moscow with Minister of the Revolutionary Popular Armed Forces of the Republic of Guinea Bissau, Col. Paul Correia.

A friendly discussion took place on issues of mutual interest, in which Chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, the First Deputy Minister of Defense of the USSR, and Marshal of the Soviet Union, N. V. Ogarkov, took part. (9 Jul 81, p. 4)

Mali

Soviet-Mali Party Links

(Text) In accordance with the plan for party links between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Democratic Union of the Mali People, a CPSU delegation, headed by Central Committee Member and First Secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party, T. U. Usabaliev, departed for the Republic of Mali. (1 Jul 81, p. 4)

Soviet Information Center

(Text) The USSR Chamber of Commerce opened an information center in the capital of Mali. Its task is to acquaint the business circles and firms in Mali with Soviet export goods. (25 Jul 81, p. 1)

Women Engineering Specialists

(Text) The first women from Mali have become engineering specialists. Their diploma work was dedicated to the problems of housing and organization of public services. Women are taking an increasing part in the socio-economic development of the country thanks to the National Union of Mali Women. (2 Aug 81, p. 1)

CPSU Delegation in Mali

(Text) The Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Democratic Union Party of the Mali People (UDPM) support the people's struggle for the strengthening of peace throughout the world and the unity of all peace-loving forces, according to a joint communique published here after negotiations between CPSU and UDPM delegates.

Both delegations favor the transformation of Africa into a zone of peace, free from nuclear weapons and foreign bases. They greeted measures by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), aimed at the complete liberation of the African continent from the remnants of colonialism.

The CPSU and UDPM confirmed their support of the Namibian people who are struggling for independence under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and condemned the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, which is sabotaging the UN resolutions on Namibia.

In the course of the discussions, the document says, the CPSU delegation headed by CPSU Central Committee member and First Secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party, T. U. Usubaliev, gave information about the USSR's progress in realizing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and about party and state activity in implementing the Peace Program for the 1980s. Both delegations favored further development of cooperation and friendly ties between the CPSU and the UDPM, and the Soviet and Mali peoples.

The CPSU delegation was received by the General Secretary of UDPM, President of the Mali Republic, Moussa Traore, and other official figures.

The delegation has departed for home. (6 Jul 81, p. 4)

Mozambique

Literacy Campaign

(Excerpt) More than 300,000 people learned to read and write during the past year thanks to a national campaign to eradicate illiteracy. (5 Aug 81, p. 5)

National Book and Recording Institute

(Excerpt) Since its founding 2 years ago, the National Book and Recording Institute of Mozambique has published 134 books by Mozambican and foreign authors. (9 Aug 81, p. 5)

Soviet Communique with Zambia

(Excerpt) Zambian President K. Kaunda at the conclusion of his visit to Mozambique issued, in conjunction with his host President S. Machel a communique that took note of the increased imperialist aggression against their two countries that included armed attacks, economic sabotage, and clandestine activities. (10 Aug 81, p. 4)

Highway Construction

(Excerpt) A new highway is being built that will link the cities of Katete and Tete situated in the northwest part of the country. (17 Aug 81, p. 1)

Namibia

UN Special Session on Namibia

(Text) The Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Namibia will be held from 3-11 September of this year. This decision, adopted as a result of demands from a group of African countries, was announced in the UN headquarters.

The international community of nations is compelled once more to turn to this problem, since the South African racists, encouraged by the United States, resolutely refuse to negotiate a peaceful settlement. Long-suffering Namibia remains illegally occupied by the racist regime of Pretoria in spite of numerous UN resolutions calling for free elections in the country under international control and the transition to independence. The UN plan adopted in 1978 to do just that was definitively foiled by the Republic of South Africa during the Geneva Conference in January of this year when Pretoria, along with the connivance of Western powers led by the United States, revoked all of its promises. (24 Jul 81, p. 1)

Liberation Army Hostilities

(Text) The Popular Liberation Army of Namibia conducted a series of successful military operations against the occupation forces of the racist Republic of South Africa in May and June of this year, according to a communique disseminated by the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO).

During this period, patriots killed 50 South African soldiers and officers. They mined roads and destroyed communications. (1 Aug 81, p. 5)

Nigeria

Economic and Infrastructural Development

(Summary) Pravda correspondent F. Tarasov writes from Lagos and describes Nigeria's economic and infrastructural development emanating from the Ajaokuta

Steel Complex and other projects along the Niger River. The Soviets are prepared to supply 220,000 tons of metal construction; 160,000 tons of technological equipment, and 48,000 tons of pipe for the metallurgical complex. (29 Jun 81, p. 6)

Nigerian Steel Minister in Moscow

(Text) I. V. Arkhipov, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Malam Mam Ali Makele, Nigerian Federal Minister for Steel Development, on 3 August. (4 Aug 81, p. 4, and translated by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #152, 7 Aug 81, p. J1)

New Ambassador

(Summary) Saka Oyetunde Oyyeleke, the Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Nigeria, presented his credentials to V. V. Kuznetsov, First Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, at the Kremlin on 12 August. (13 Aug 81, p. 4)

Republic of South Africa

Oppression of Workers and Students

(Text) The South African police continue to carry out mass repression against trade union and student leaders who took part in demonstrations on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the shooting of Africans in Soweto. Thrown behind bars were the President of South African Students Association A. Borain, Vice President of the Organization of South African Students S. Malindi, leader of the Printers Union, Z. Sizulu, and others. Mass arrests, according to reports from Pretoria, are also continuing among automobile workers who took part in the recent strikes at Port Elizabeth. (29 Jun 81, p. 3)

Conference in Moscow

(Text) A scientific conference dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the South African Communist Party ended on 1 July in Moscow. It was held by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism at the CPSU Central Committee and the Africa Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Speaking at the conference, Director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, Academician A. G. Egorov; Director of the Africa Institute Professor A. A. Gromyko, and other orators described the heroic path of South African communists and noted the strict adherence of the South African Communist Party to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

In his speech, National Secretary of the South African Communist Party Yusuf Dadoo asserted that South African communists will continue to strengthen relations of fraternal friendship and solidarity with the CPSU in the name of the mutual struggle for freedom and social progress, for peace and international cooperation. He highly appraised the peace initiatives proposed by L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and called on all democratic forces to step out in a united front against the instigators of war. (2 Jul 81, p. 4)

Arrests of Trade Union Activists

(Text) Four more black trade union activists were arrested by South African police in Eitenhag near Port Elizabeth. Like five of their comrades arrested earlier, they have been charged with "organizing unrest" at the automobile factories of General Motors. (9 Jul 81, p. 1)

US-South Africa Collusion

(Excerpt) The expansion of ties between the racist Republic of South Africa (RSA) and the United States are noted with alarm in Africa. Today, facts are coming to light about the attempts of Pretoria to manipulate the favorable political climate in the United States. Racists there are supporting private firms through which they advertise and extol their way of life, and cultivate a sense of "good will towards the RSA" among senators and businessmen. (20 Jul 81, p. 7)

Miners Strike

(Text) Five trade union leaders from the gold mines in the town of Velkof in the Orange Province were arrested on the basis of the notorious racist law, "Combatting Terrorism," and were charged with sabotage.

According to the Angola Information Agency, the demonstration of thousands of miners, which took place in Velkof a few days ago, was the pretext for repression. The participants protested the decision of the Mining Administration to place an added tax on the pay of Africans, which is intended for the so-called "social security" fund. As a sign of protest, the miners declared a general strike. In response to the just demands of the workers, the management of the Anglo-American Corporation, to which the mines belong, announced the firing of 9,000 miners, and the racist police dealt harshly with the strikers. (25 Jul 81, p. 5)

Communist Party of South Africa

(Summary) Yusuf Dadoo, Chairman of the South African Communist Party (SACP), commenting on the occasion of the SACP's 60th anniversary stated there was an unprecedented upsurge in the mass movement since the events in Soweto in 1976 resulting in a growing confrontation between the people and the ruling class. And in its political program, the SACP strictly adhered to the principles of proletarian internationalism [term denoting subservience to Soviet policies] and firmly opposed the intrigues of the alliance of international imperialism and Chinese hegemonism. (29 Jul 81, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #156, 13 Aug 81, pp. J1-2)

Soviet Greetings to South African Communists

(Summary) The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party sent congratulations to the South African Communist Party (SACP) on the occasion of that organization's 60th anniversary. The USSR warmly praised the SACP for its fortitude in operating in underground conditions for the past 30 years, and for its cooperation with the African National Congress. (30 Jul 81, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #149, 4 Aug 81, p. J1)

Western Ploy

(Summary) The talks presently taking place among the five Western nations that comprise the Contact group involved in settling the illegal occupation of Namibia by the Republic of South Africa (RSA) are only a screen that is being used to gain time so that the RSA can establish a puppet regime in Namibia. (5 Aug 81, p. 5)

Bomb Blasts

(Text) A series of large bomb blasts occurred in an area of major streets in Port Elizabeth that injured eight people. Police cordoned off the area. (10 Aug 81, p. 5)

Access to Oil

(Excerpts) Oil is crucial to the South African economy yet this country has no reserves of its own and is totally dependent on imports. Nearly 150 oil tankers arrive in South Africa each year and at least a third of them belong to Western oil companies. These vessels operate within a secret network established by the Western companies to circumvent the several, partial embargoes--Organization of African Unity and Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries--against selling oil to the racist regime in Pretoria. (17 Aug 81, p. 5)

Senegal

Soviet Greeting to Senegalese Political Congress

(Summary) The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party sent the delegates to the Constituent Congress of the Party for Independence and Labor of Senegal friendly greetings and wishes for success in the work of the congress. (8 Aug 81, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #165, 26 Aug 81, pp. J4-5)

Leftist Party Meeting

(Excerpt) Under banners urging unity of all progressive forces in Senegal in confronting the urgent social and economic tasks, the Senegalese Independence and Labor Party opened an extraordinary executive meeting involving 419 delegates representing all sectors of the nation. (10 Aug 81, p. 5)

Party Meeting Completes Work

(Excerpt) The Senegalese Independence and Labor Party ended its extraordinary executive meeting that had been held under the banner of uniting all progressive forces in the country in a struggle for peace, genuine national independence, democracy, and socialism. The participants also supported the inviolable friendship and solidarity with the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (11 Aug 81, p. 4)

Federation with Gambia

(Summary) According to French news services, several influential circles in Senegal are seeking to absorb Gambia in a federation with Senegal as the senior

partner. Under such a plan, the present Gambian president would become the deputy head of Senegambia. (14 Aug 81, p. 5)

Seychelles

New Soviet Ambassador

(Excerpt) The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Mikhail G. Orlov as USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Seychelles. (10 Aug 81, p. 8, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #161, 20 Aug 81, p. J2)

Somalia

Gasoline Price Increase

(Text) The price of gasoline has been increased 150 percent in Somalia. The government decided to raise the price after difficulties arose involving the nation's oil supply. (11 Aug 81, p. 1)

Tanzania

Pro-Socialist Demonstration

(Text) 20,000 people took part in a demonstration in support of the course taken by the Tanzanian Government to build a socialist society.

The participants in the demonstration, organized by the Union of Tanzanian Workers, the Union of Cooperative Societies, and other organizations, carried signs condemning the flagrant interference by the International Monetary Fund, controlled by American capital, in the internal affairs of the country. (20 Jul 81, p. 4)

Upper Volta

New Soviet Ambassador

(Excerpt) The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Y. N. Melnikov as USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Upper Volta. (8 Aug 81, p. 6, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #161, 21 Aug 81, p. J1)

Zaire

Parliamentarians Arrive

(Excerpt) A delegation of Zairian parliamentarians headed by N. A. Lingo arrived in the USSR on 13 August for an official visit. (14 Aug 81, p. 4)

Parliamentarians in Moscow

(Summary) Zairian parliamentarians, headed by N. A'Dokpe Lingo, paid a visit to the Supreme Soviet on 14 August. (15 Aug 81, p. 4)

Parliamentarians Visit Lithuania

(Excerpt) A delegation of the National Legislative Council of the Republic of Zaire headed by N. A'Dokpe Lingo, Chairman of the Council and Member of the Central Committee of the national political party, visited Lithuania for 4 days. (18 Aug 81, p. 4)

Zambia

Joint Communique with Mozambique

[See item with Mozambique for 10 Aug 81, p. 4]